

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL

VOL. V. I

General Summary of News.

[No. 216]

EUROPE.

England.—Since our last, we have received some private Letters from England by the William Miles, but the Papers brought by her do not extend to a later date than those already in our possession; and the *Gazettes* of Bombay, Madras, and the Mauritius, of which we received copies yesterday, do not add to the stock of our European intelligence. A copy of a French Journal, *La Pilote*, of the 15th of June, has been handed to us, by a friend, and we find in this, several articles, particularly some relating to continental and others to American affairs, which have not before been noticed. From these, our selection of English and foreign news, are at present made.

In the *British Press*, a London Paper of the 10th of May, we find, as a leading paragraph, the following short but gratifying notice.

"So satisfactory has been the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings in India, we understand it has been intimated to him, that he may retain his government as it suits his health and pleasure."

Our private Letters confirm all the distressing accounts given in the public Papers, of commerce and manufactures at home; and America and Russia, who are now receiving our redundant population, and distressed artizans, are generally looked to, as the future arbiters of the destinies of the world. One of our Letters, in speaking of Russia, says:—

"In the Hamburg Papers, there is intelligence from St. Petersburg which states, that the peasants had emigrated in such great numbers from the frontier provinces of Russia into Poland, that the Police Minister had considered it his duty to lay before the Council of Ministers a question, whether it was not necessary to require of the kingdom of Poland, that all such settlers should be sent back into Russia. The Emperor Alexander answered this query in the following manner:—'The kingdom of Poland has a Constitution which cannot be violated in any way, nor on any occasion: this palladium of the safety and happiness of the nation must be sacred, and by this Constitution, the enjoyment of all legal rights and privileges is guaranteed to every settler in Poland.'—To this the writer adds:—'You see these northern heroes are still travelling southwards; Russia wants a southern Capital; Constantinople, Warsaw, or Brussels; and England for a cabbage garden and spinning machine, to which she is now nearly reduced.'

Our feelings, as Englishmen, have been both mortified and humbled by observing in a late American Paper, that after all the contrivances for preventing the forgery of notes at home, we are obliged to send to America for engravers. It appears, that Messrs. Perkins and Toppin of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and Mr. Fairman, engraver of Philadelphia, were in May last, actually on their way to one of the out-ports to embark for London. Mr. Bagot is said to have advanced them five thousand pounds, on the strength of the specimens of their abilities, which he had seen in London; and they are to receive £100,000 in addition, if they eventually succeed!

Among the articles of miscellaneous information contained in the last Papers received from England, we find the following, under the dates of the 20th to 21st of May:—

The page of history abounds with records of the fall of empires and their rulers; and in modern days we have seen sufficiently exemplified the sad reverses to which human greatness is exposed; but we do not remember ever to have had our attention more forcibly recalled to the contemplation of fallen grandeur than by the following article, in one of the English Papers, in

Buonaparte's round table, the top of which is made of Porcelain of Sevres, representing the Grecian warriors, in the middle of whom is the bust of Alexander the Great, now contributes to ornament the Pavilion at Brighton.

It is of course to be presumed, that this article of private property was purchased; but by whatever means it came to be appropriated to the adornment of the luxurious palace of the Royal Personage to whom it now pertains, we cannot consider that any thing that belonged to a man fallen from the pinnacle of human glory, to the degraded condition of a prisoner and an exile, can be a very appropriate ornament for the voluptuous retirement of Royalty. It would be almost as consistent to set up a *memento mori* in a ball-room.

We perceive with much pleasure, that since Botany has become a study in the Universities, their collections are enriched from various sources; and we learn from a late Paper that the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, had, a short time previous to the date of the last accounts from England, received from the Island of Seriphos in the Grecian Archipelago, a species of *Bianthus*, of such variety and beauty, that it was regarded as a great botanical curiosity.

Three living plants of the tree, *Pink* or *Dianthus Fructicosus*, properly a variety of *Dianthus Arborescens*, had been presented to one of the Professors of that University, by Mr. Stanfield Rawson, of Halifax; who visited Seriphos, now Serpus, in search of this plant, being guided to its habitation by the account which Tournefort published, who discovered it at Seriphos.

on the 24th of August, 1700. Since Tournefort's time it had been lost. Many Travellers sought in vain for it in Greece, but fortunately as the plants here alluded to, are in a thriving state, it is now likely to become naturalized in England, or at least a considerable ornament in the great houses there.

Litigation appears to flourish beyond all former precedent in England. No less than 163 notices are now posted on the doors of the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, specifying the intention of the subscribing parties to become Attorneys of that Court, in the present Term.

A 500l. share of Covent Garden Theatre sold has been for 475 guineas, —being within 17l. 5s. of par.

It is not supposed, that the metropolis was more crowded during the visit of the Sovereigns than it was during the month of May last. The hotels all overflowed at the west end of the town.

The old robes room of the House of Lords is to be fitted up as a Court for the Vice-Chancellor.

Between 13,000 and 14,000 names were affixed to the several petitions sent from the county of Somerset against the Catholic Claims.

There were upwards of 12,000 signatures to the Petitions from Bristol.

On Thursday, the 13th of May, the Anniversary Festival of the Literary Fund was celebrated at Freemasons' Tavern. Sir Benj. Hobhouse, Bart. was in the Chair. The Rev. Dr. Yates reported that there was a surplus from the disbursements of the Society, and that its affairs were in a flourishing state. Amongst the contributions were 200 guineas by the Prince Regent.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Major Frederick Armstrong, already Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword.

Walter Scott is stated to have realized 72,000l. within the last twelve years, by his literary works!

By the Packets for Havre, which will sail from Portsmouth twice a week, Emigrants to the United States are constantly proceeding to embark in American vessels at that port. A ship is now lying there, waiting for passengers for Baltimore and New York. American vessels by shipping English passengers in the French ports, evade the British law, which enacts that not more than one passenger to five tons shall embark in any vessel for America.

The Government are expediting the Yard and Arsenal at Pater. The whole navy of Europe might ride in Milford-Haven, if once safely in, it is so deep and land-locked. A Light House is now building on Landy Island, to serve as a Phare for the Bristol Channel and Milford Haven, as the Eddystone does for the English Channel and Plymouth Sound. A considerable portion of the Plymouth yard business is to be removed to Milford. Being situated in the neighbourhood of iron-mines and collieries, a great saving is calculated on, both as to fuel and all sorts of iron-ware.

An elegant steam packet, intended to run between Dublin and Holyhead, has been launched at Port Glasgow. She is decidedly the handsomest vessel of the kind ever built, is 16 tons burthen, and will be propelled by engines of upwards of 60 horse power.

The Caledonia steam-boat, commanded by the celebrated Steen Billy, who was Commander at Copenhagen when Lord Nelson made an attack upon that place, quitted the River for Denmark on May last. She was crowded with passengers, and went down the River in fine style. Being the first steam boat from England to Denmark, an immense number of people lined the shores and wharfs to witness her departure.

A new steam ship, called the Savannah Packet, of 300 tons burthen, has been built at New York, for the express purpose of conveying passengers across the Atlantic. She is to come to Liverpool direct. A trial has been made with her from New York to Savannah. She went to Staten-Harbour and back in one hour and 50 minutes.

A ship lately arrived at Liverpool from the West Indies, encountered seven days after her departure from Jamaica, an immense mountain of ice. The intensity of the cold produced by this frozen mass was such, that two days previous to their seeing it, the thermometer on board fell to 64° and 65°.

Don Onis, ex-vice Ambassador of Spain to the United States, is arrived at Liverpool.

Letters from Edinburgh announce, that a very severe frost had recently occurred there; and all the southern part of Scotland was covered with snow a foot deep.

France.—The celebrated General Vandamme is a singular instance of the fickleness of fortune. Buonaparte said of him, that if he had two such Generals in the Army, he must shoot one of them. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he was placed at the head of the list of the exiled Colonels; and now we find he is permitted to return to his native country.

Paris, May 22.—A brief, but most animated and interesting discussion has taken place in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the petitions for recalling the whole body of exiles, "without distinction of classes." We rejoice, as well-wishers to the happiness of France, that the question has been fairly met, that the decision has been promptly made, and that the spirit evinced by the Government has been accompanied by a display of just and loyal feeling on the part of the national representatives, which scarcely any other subject could have afforded either party so fit an occasion of addressing to France or to the world. The question was, whether the King should be desired to recall, indiscriminately, 1st, the traitors against his own crown and person; 2dly, the murderers of his brother. The Commission appointed to report upon the subject, had voted (5 to 4) for passing to the order of the day. M. Caumartin, one of the minority, recommended by a speech the referring the petitions to the President of the Council of Ministers. The Keeper of the Seals settled the matter, by declaring, that with respect to those of the exiles who had been banished for such a period only as the public safety might require their absence from France, their treatment might be safely confided to the Royal clemency; but "for the regicides—never shall they return; except in such cases of age or weakness as the King may be pleased to consider worthy of indulgence on grounds of common humanity. I demand the order of the day." The effect produced by this manly declaration has seldom been equalled even amongst French assemblies. Some violent members of the *vote gauche* strove to raise their voices in reply, but the Chamber would not hear them. This discussion was closed by an immense majority, and the order of the day proceeded in by the same, some 20 Deputies on the extreme left composing the whole opposition. Thus has this great question been set at rest. France released from persevering intrigue, and Europe from perpetual alarms.

The Paris Papers state, that the relations between the Porte and Russia, are still on no very amicable footing. Difficulties still exist in the execution of the late Treaties between the two Powers. Russia has not succeeded in her remonstrances on behalf of Prince Karađa, Ex-Hoopodar of Walachia; and the refusal of the Porte to make reparation to Russia for the insults lately offered to her flag in the harbour of Constantinople, appears now to be formal. Major-General Count Czernitschef has received orders to repair to the Don to carry into effect a project of establishing Colonies of Cossacks. A Rovoy has arrived at St. Petersburg with a present of horses from the Shah of Persia to the Emperor Alexander.

The Gazette de France says, the English Government has called for the sole heir of the immense fortune left by Courtois, the old French Barber, who died lately in London. The fortunate heir is called Tretin, and has hitherto lived painfully at Nogent-sur-Seine, on the pitance arising from a small employment in the Consolidated Taxes. He has set off to take possession of his great property.

Paris, May 23.—The Editors of several papers are under prosecution in Paris, for libelling the Swiss Guards attached to the Royal Household.—This foreign corps has, ever since the restoration of the House of Bourbon, been more or less obnoxious to the French people.

Sweden.—Lord Sisangford, the British Ambassador at Stockholm, gave a splendid and magnificent fete on St. George's Day, in honour of the Prince Regent, at which the Royal Family and Court of Sweden were present.

Hanover.—It is said, that in the course of the approaching summer, the Prince Regent will visit one of the German bathing places, and we shall then have the happiness to see his Royal Highness here. Some think that it is to Marienberg in Bohemia, the Prince means to go, and that there will be a meeting of the Sovereigns there. The King of Prussia, and the Emperors of Austria and Russia, are already named of the party. Some great political changes in the North, will doubtless result from their deliberations, but they will not be of that nature to disturb, for a single moment, the peace of Europe. These arrangements are either impossible to be made, or they may be done with great facility.

Vienna.—An article from *Micromegas* says, that it is quite certain that the twin daughters of the King of Sardinia, born at Rome on the 19th of September, 1813, will shortly be married, one to the King of Spain, and the other to the son of the Infanta Maria Louisa of Spain, Duchess of Lucca.

Switzerland.—Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg proceeds to Switzerland, on a visit to his sister, the Grand Duchess Constantine.

Borneo.—Among the persons composing the Mission from Rome to St. Domingo, there are two possessed of considerable literary acquirements, and devoted to scatristic pursuits.

A violent eruption of Vesuvius was apprehended on the 17th and 18th of May, but it was fortunately confined to a mere torrent of flame.

On the 17th of April, a Mussulman, son of one of the principal Officers of the Bey of Tunis, was baptized in the Church of St. John, by Cardinal Litta.—The young man is about 23 years old, and has been converted to Christianity, after having read many of the most celebrated Theological writers.

Gibraltar.—A truce and suspension of hostilities for two years between the Portuguese and Tunisians, was signed on the 12th of April, at Gibraltar by their respective Commissioners.

AMERICA.

The conduct of the Spaniards in South America is as disgusting as the cause in which they are engaged there, is unpopular. General Morillo, in a proclamation of the 24th of April 1816, says "Every slave who shall arrest a ring-leader of the Insurgents, shall obtain his liberty and a pecuniary reward." Thus every slave is authorized to seize his master and rob or even murder him with the certainty of being protected by these promises of freedom.

It appears too, that they endeavour to make Religion subservient to the success of this political controversy, by attempting to work on the fears or superstitions of the people through the medium of their sermons. In one preached at Caracas, the preacher is stated to have said "Our Priests have in their favour the approbation of the Holy See, and particularly of Pope Alexander the 6th; who by a Bull, declared them masters of the West Indies, and excommunicated all those who should oppose the conquest of the said colonies; and it is consequently beyond a doubt, that the Insurgents are now under excommunication."

In another sermon there is the following passage—"Americans—The King of Spain has forbidden you to have a free trade with strangers in order to preserve you from the fanaticism, spirit of independence, and heresy, which manufacturing people would introduce in general, together with their goods."

This fresh instance of Spanish gratitude, in thus endeavouring to shut the ports of their colonies against us, will, we hope, be duly estimated notwithstanding their late reported cession of Cuba to the British, as the price of her neutrality, of which we are impatient to learn more satisfactory particulars.

We learn by private advices from America of the 26th of April, that the recent measures adopted by Congress, with respect to the National Bank of Philadelphia, have not produced the favourable effect on its affairs that had been contemplated. The shares continued at 103. It had been anticipated to compel the persons who have clandestinely obtained loans from the Bank, particularly at Baltimore, to return the money which they had acquired; it had been found, however, that this was impossible, owing to the distressed state of the trade of the United States, and the Directors had obliged numerous individuals, debtors to the Bank, to pledge their shares, by way of security, to the amount which they owed, at 90, being 10 per cent below par.

In a paragraph in a late American Paper, it is stated that a caravan of eleven waggons containing each 100 souls, headed by two late East India Captains, (Allen and Blakeman,) have left the city of New York for the wilds of the West. How far sailors may be calculated either to lead or to follow in such an expedition, may admit of argument, and whether they are likely to become settlers with benefit to themselves and the country they thus adopt, appears to us rather problematical. The fact of their setting out on such an adventure proves to us satisfactorily, however, that the prospect must be an alluring one, and that very different ideas must obtain in America from those which are so industriously disseminated in England, as to settling in the western territories.

A great number of fires have taken place in various towns in America.—At Norfolk (Virginia), 100 buildings were destroyed, and thirty-four families were deprived of habitation.

Letters have been received from Vera Cruz, to the 16th of February. The reported Commissioner from the British Government, who it was stated, sailed in the *Sparta* frigate, for the express purpose of purchasing specie in South America, had not arrived; there was a very great quantity of silver at Vera Cruz. The Viceroy Amodaco's force amounted, according to some of the letters, to 8000 men, while others assert, that it was 12,000; detachments from which had been dispatched in various directions to suppress different parties of Insurgents.

The evacuation of Talcahuano (on the Coast of Chile,) by the Spaniards is thus announced, in *The Santa Fe Gazette* of the 25th January:—"On the 23rd instant, his Majesty's frigate *Esmeralda*, corvette *Presidenta*, and brig *Pezario*, anchored in the harbour of Callao, with the transports *Beaver*, *Candelaria*, and *Thomas*, having on board 700 men, and 84 pieces of cannon of various calibres, and a considerable quantity of Military stores, all from Talcahuano; and a few days before, the armed ship *Cleopatra*, and a brig, with the ships *Aguila* and *Milagro*, also arrived, after having touched at Quilicua, to receive on board the battalions of grenadiers and chasseurs of Arequipa."

Boston Papers to the 28th of April, New York to the 27th, and Philadelphia to the 25th, contain the following accounts of the landing of Sir G. M'Gregor, and the resumption of hostilities on the part of the Patriots.

Spanish America.—The schooner *Retriever*, Captain Twycross, arrived at this port (Boston) in 20 days, from St. Martha, Spanish Main. Official accounts had been received, that General M'Gregor, with his squadron of six sail, with 18 or 1600 troops, from Aux Cayes, had landed near Porto Bello; he was expected at St. Martha; all the inhabitants were under arms, and Indians and troops from the country were called to assist in its defence.

Philadelphia, April 25.—Extract of a Letter from St. Thomas's of the 30th of March:—By a vessel just arrived from Coracoa, news has been received by vessel arrived here from Cartagena, that the Governor of Panama had written to the Governor of Carthagena, for all the forces he could muster, as he intended an immediate attack from the Independent army, which, after taking Lima, was then advancing rapidly to the northward, no doubt to attack his post.

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Liberty of the Press.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
Here, in the very heart of India, a thousand miles removed from either of the Presidencies, your warm and animated Discussions in defence of that best boon of our glorious Constitution, the *Liberty of the Press*, have given us new life and vigour, and brought back the pictures of home to our recollection, in all the vivid freshness of their native colours. Here too, we have seen, Sir, the poor attempts that have been made by those who once led the way in the ranks of Liberty, to write you down, as the phrase is, to stigmatize you as a man whose opinions were dangerous to society, and who delighted to stain the reputation of the purest without regard to rank or insignificance, wealth or poverty, virtue or vice.

We have seen the combination of these envious and out-rivalled wretches, joining the general hue and cry against your free and independent career. But, Sir, banished as our little knot is, from the great world, we have not lost all our feelings as Englishmen; and we believe and hope, that those whose fortunes keep them at the Presidency, where they must be in daily intercourse with persons fresh from the mother country, are likely to be still less changed.

Yet I cannot resist the temptation of selecting for you, a short passage from a sufficiently popular Poem of our own language, which, I beg you, in the name of myself and companions, to re-print; as it will not occupy more than a column, for the benefit of those carping and disappointed rival Editors, who would fain persuade the world, that the *Liberty of the Press*, the greatest blessing bestowed upon the land, since it has forced a portion of the British Empire, and which will eternalize the fame of that benignant spirit in whose purely British bosom it originated, is a curse, teeming with rank, and poisonous influence, which will disseminate itself through every class of society, and breed public disaffection and private enmities.

Were it not a libel, Sir, on your understanding, to suppose for a moment that you could attach importance to such empty fears, I should tell you, that the current of popular opinion is too strongly on your side ever to be turned against you, until much more truth and much more eloquence than has yet been witnessed, shall be found in the calumnies of your accusers, who seem to have been actuated by that from which we utter our constant prayer to be delivered: "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness."

My object, however, was not to reason on a subject, on which all who feel proud of the name of Englishmen, must feel alike; but to offer to your rivals, through the medium of your Journal (for I doubt much whether they would insert it in their own), the admirable poetic Dialogue on the evils or blessings of that *Liberty*, of which, though they once vaunted themselves the firmest friends, they no sooner became possessed of, than they traitorously became its most bitter enemies. It is thus:—

A. Sing when you please; in such a cause, I grant

An English Poet's privilege to rant—
But is not Freedom, at least is not ours
Too apt to play the wanton with her powers?
Grow freakish, and o'erleaping every mound
Spread anarchy and terror all around?

B. Agreed, but would you slay or sell your horse

For bounding and curveting in his course?
Or if, when ridden with a careless rein,
He break away, and seek a distant plain?
No! his high mettle under good control
Gives him Olympic speed, and shoots him to the goal;
No! Freedom has a thousand charms to show;
That slaves, howe'er contented, never know;
The mind attains, beneath her happy reign,
The growth that Nature meant she should attain.
The varied fields of science, ever new,
Wider and wider op'ning on her view,
She ventures onward, with a prosperous force,
While no base fear impedes her in her course.
Religion, richest favour of the skies,
Stands most reveal'd before the Freeman's eyes,
No shades of superstition blot the day,
Liberty chased all that gloom away.
The soul emancipated, unoppressed,
Free to prove all things, and hold fast the best,
Learns much, and to a thousand listeing minds
Communicates with joy the good she finds;
Courage in arms, and ever prompt to shew
His manly forehead to the fiercest foe;
Glorious in war, but for the sake of peace
His spirits rising as his toils increase,
Guards well what Arts and Industry have won
And Freedom claims him for her first-born son.

Place me where Winter breathes his keenest air,
And I will sing,—if LIBERTY be there;—
And I will sing,—at LIBERTY's dear feet;—
In Afric's torrid clime, or India's fiercest heat.

COWPER'S TABLE TALK.

Murreeghad, 8th September, 1819.

Zanga in the Revenge.

C.—A friendly eye could never see those faults.

B.—A flatterer's could not, though they were
As large as high Olympus.

BRUTUS AND CASSIUS.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
Allow me to trespass on your valuable columns, by requesting you to give this Letter a place in them. I had heard, that the Gentleman who performed the part of *Sir Giles Overreach* sometime ago, and last night that of *Zanga*, was an admirable imitation of our GREAT Tragedian, KEAN (let no one deny it if they have not seen him.) I was unable to attend the first performance, and having a lively remembrance of Kean, was anxious to see his prototype. I had witnessed one imitation at home (Mr. Booth) and it failed, as all imitations must, where the original still exists; for, as Mr. Hazlett wisely and wittily said on this occasion, "I would go to hear a man imitate a nightingale; but I should feel little inclination to hear one who imitated the imitator." But here a tolerable copy even, would be invaluable, for I can scarcely expect the original to favor us with his presence.

The personal resemblance is truly wonderful; the same stature, or very nearly so; the upper part of the face very like; the lower less so. Kean's face is broader, the features larger, the forehead more expanded, but his eye could not desire a better representative. It is, as the old women say, a pierce.

It is customary to limit theatrical criticism here, to praise; for which I can assign no good reason; it surely cannot be gratifying to real merit, though it may screen the want of it. I will then venture to put aside this rule, and begin by mentioning what appeared to me the defects in last night's performance. I only intend to speak of *Zanga*. His voice is bad, horribile, any thing but *Kean's*, whose lower tones are "exquisite as is Apollo's lute," (he is even a fine singer!); it is only in the higher tones, that his voice fails him. Occasionally this Amateur's natural voice broke from him, disdaining the restraint he has unwisely put upon it, and delighted me; it is a very good voice, let him in future use it; it is a *sine qua non*. This is his greatest fault, but he is not aware of its magnitude; it poisons the whole: he reminded me of a ventriloquist, for I heard two voices frequently, *verbum sapienti*.

Let him pardon me another observation, and I have done. There was not intensity enough in his manner, he was too cool, particularly towards the latter part of the play, there was no floating expression of delight in his features. no demoniac joy blazed in his eye; in short, there was a *nonchalance*, an indifference in the last act, that was unpardonable, because it might have been avoided. That climax of satisfied revenge when he strides over his prostrate victim, and exclaims:

"I trample on haughty Spain and all her Kings."

was not given at all; he merely walked rapidly along the front of the stage. And where was the exultation with which he should have exclaimed

"Let Europe and her pallid sons go weep,

"Let Afric on her hundred thrones rejoice!"

Instead of the dignified attitude of triumph, he walked rapidly about, as if engaged in ordinary business. He plays with and arranges his drapery too often, and with too much attention to effect, and let me also remark, that his frown, tho' very effectual, is prodigally used, and often misplaced and uncalled for.

Let him, however, add another laurel to his wreath, by pardoning my freedom, and recollect that I am speaking of him with my mind fixed on the greatest actor of the age, and he will feel too proudly in the comparison to resent my freedom.

As a whole, however, his performance was admirable, and I say it *en amore*, for I was delighted. It was a feast for a Keanite to catch a glimpse of our great master from. Let me recall to your mind the force, the overpowering energy with which he gave,

"Know then 'twas—I,"

and the following was still better:

"Thy wife is guiltless: that's one transport to me;

"And I—I let thee know it; that's another—

"I urged Don Carlos to resign his mistress;

"I forged the letter; I disposed the picture;

"I hated,—I despised,—and I destroy."

Sir, it was *Kean himself*; my hands yet smart with the proofs I gave of my approval.

A little more collected dignity in the last act was all I have to regret. If his amateur recollects *Kean's* manner and expression when he takes up the hand of his dead enemy, exclaiming

"Is this the hand that smote me?—Heavens, how pale,

"And art thou dead?—So is my enmity,

"I war not with the dust"—

he will know what I mean.

I could still, with real friendship, point out another deficiency; (not defect). Dignified declamation was necessary to give the following passage its effect:

"The blood will follow where the knife is driven,

"The flesh quiver when the pincers tear."

but John Kemble was the only man I ever heard repeat that sentence as it deserves to be repeated. Kean cannot do it; he cannot give a set speech with effect, he must be all fire, all energy, or he is nothing. He cannot declaim; nor is it much to be regretted, for declamation is not acting, tho' many think so.

I shall take my leave of this Gentleman, by thanking him most heartily for the feast he afforded me; and let him not think my enjoyment the less from the nicety of my palate; let him recollect, I have feasted to fullness on Kean, before I tasted his supper, which was pregnant with the high flavor of its predecessor; he is an admirable performer, he is young, and will not reject advice; he has talents and will profit by it.

Let him recollect that imitation, after all, is but entitled to small praise; let him trust more to his own powers; let him form himself. If he will, upon Mr. Kean; but let him, not copy too closely, or he will destroy the effect.—I will mention an instance, Kean, sometimes runs his hand through his hair.—Mr. C. did so too, the similitude struck me, and to his imitator's decided disadvantage; it reminded me of artifice, and the charm was broken.

I will take my leave now, thanking him for the greatest dramatic treat I have, been present at (except one) in this Country, and I trust I shall often be able to repeat my visit to him.

LENO.

Calcutta, October 16, 1819.

Query.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Can any of your Literary, or Antiquarian Readers inform me why the contraction for " Gentlemen" (gents) should have an s, instead of an n, after the letter t?

I am, Sir,

Your's Obediently,

Calcutta, October 16, 1819.

Sacred to the Memory of John De Vestry.

Natus June 30, 1787, Obit Septembris 22d, 1819, AE 34 Years.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

On returning home, the other day, I found upon my table, a Folio Statement, forwarded by the Organ of St. John's Church, and just issued from the only impartial, and independent Press, at this Presidency, which Statement, I presume, is to be deemed an enlarged, explanatory, additional, Codicil, to the more unintelligible, hasty Abstract one, published in your Journal of the 22d ultimo; but as the parties (one of which I am), most affected by the extravagant conduct, of the late John De Vestry, are not satisfied with either of the said Memorandums left by the deceased, they loudly demand the production of his Original Will, and cannot be appeased, by any thing less authentic, than such conclusive document. It is by them understood, to contain the names of all the persons who have contributed to waste his estate, from the year 1807, and it is otherwise shrewdly suspected, that many of those persons were not proper objects of his bounty.

The heirs at law, finding themselves disappointed in regard to the property, left for their acceptance or disposal, by their principal, the late John De Vestry; and believing that their present destitute condition has been occasioned by the improvident management of his estate, for many years past; earnestly call upon you, Mr. Editor, to compel the self-elected unauthorized, Trustees, to give up the Original Will, and the names of all the persons, together with their conditions, qualifications, and pretensions, who have shared in his bounty since the year 1807, which embraces little more than one-third of the period of his nozzle; this reasonable and civil demand, can easily be complied with, by the unauthorized Trustees in question: seeing that they have so seriously and repeatedly threatened to give every possible information, relative to the estate, since the 21st ultimo.

It is quite unnecessary to add, that the two Statements, or Codicils, alluded to, are equally inconclusive and unsatisfactory; as they do not specify the names of the individuals to whom pensions or donations have been given; neither do they shew any trace of the condition or pretension of the parties who have participated in the property from time to time; which information alone can be deemed deserving of notice. We have no doubt, but that the money belonging to the estate of our lamented relative has been spent; we only reasonably and civilly request, that a list of the real persons, who consumed the said property, may be fairly and honestly published, for our general and particular information.

I am, Sir,

Your Friend and Servant,

ONE OF THE DESTITUTE RELATIVES,
OF THE LATE JOHN DE VESTRY.

October 16, 1819.

Savings Banks.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Persuaded that many are prevented from saving, in consequence of not considering the rapidity with which Money accumulates in this country, I conceive it would be rendering a service to the Savings Banks of India, were insertion given in your valuable Journal, to the following calculation made a short time ago, at the solicitation of a friend, shewing the precise time at which a Principal of 1000 Rupees would, at compound interest, double itself, from 12 to 6 per cent. per annum respectively.

Supposing a person puts into the Bank, on the 1st of January 1820, Sicca Rupees 1000, to run at compound interest at 12 per cent. the result would be, as follows:—

Interest for the Year 1820,.....	Sa. Rs. 120
To which add Principal,	1000

New Principal for 1821, Sa. Rs. 1120

Years.	New Principal.		Each Year's Interest.		Amount Principal and Interest.	
	Sa.Rs.	Decim.	Sa.Rs.	Decim.	Sa.Rs.	Decim.
On the 1st of January 1821,....	1120	0	134	40	1254	40
On the 1st of January 1822,....	1254	40	150	53	1404	93
On the 1st of January 1823,....	1404	93	168	59	1573	52
On the 1st of January 1824,....	1573	52	186	82	1762	34
On the 1st of January 1825,....	1762	34	211	48	1973	82
On the 1st of January 1826,....	1973	82	which is short of Two Thousand Rupees, by Twenty-six Rupees and Eighteen Decimals:—			

To realize this deficiency, it will be necessary for the Principal 1973-82 to run at interest for 1 Month and 10 Days longer; so that, on the 10th of February, 1826, the Original Deposit of 1000 Sicca Rupees, will have exactly doubled itself.

This data being established, we obtain the other rates of 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, and 6 per cent, by inverse proportion, thus:—

	Years.	Months.	Days.
As 12 per Cent. is to.....	6	1	10
So is 11	6	8	0
10	7	4	0
9	8	1	23
8	9	2	0
7	10	5	21
6	12	2	20

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GUNNOPUTTY MOOKERJEE.

New Queries:

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

As your Journal seems to have become generally resorted to as a medium through which to put and receive answers to Queries on points of Military usage, I beg leave to propose the following:

Is not the King's Brevet, granted to a Company's Officer, given him in virtue of the Commission he bears in the service of the latter in one or other of its effective branches?

In the case of the name of a Company's Officer being included in a Brevet Promotion issued from the War Office, who has in the mean time, unknown to the Home Authorities, been transferred at his own request, or for other reasons, to the non-effective establishment,—does not this last circumstance, as a corollary to the foregoing proposition, render the King's Brevet null and of no effect, as relating to that Officer?

If these Questions are answered in the affirmative, which I conceive they must be, I would ask whether it be by public authority, or the mistake of the Printer of the Army Lists, that Brevet Rank is assigned to Officers on the non-effective establishment of the Bengal Presidency, who were transferred to that branch with inferior rank upwards of Five Years before the Brevet, in which their names were included, (from ignorance of the above fact it is presumed) made it's appearance?

I am Sir,
A Non-effective Captain of Twenty Years standing,
whose name has been passed over in all Brevet Promotions

October 2, 1819.

issued since his Transfer.

Highly Useful Information.

To the Editor of the Madras Government Gazette.

SIR,

As it may not be amiss to make public such hints and suggestions as may come under our observation, tending to the benefit of society, I have taken the liberty of sending for insertion in your valuable Paper, the following communication, concerning the getting rid of some of the troublesome and destructive sepiaria and insects by which we are infested.

White Ants.—On opening a deal chest, a few days ago, containing medicine, I found the interior completely filled with White Ants, making dreadful havoc on the packages within. I lost no time in getting the chest removed into a verandah, where I got it cleared and freed from the numerous insects it contained. In a very short time I saw numbers of red ants approaching the spot, which I perceived went eagerly, seized on the white ants, killed them, and carried them off to their holes; thinking this an useful hint, I determined on making an experiment, which I soon had an opportunity of doing. In one of the bed rooms of my house, white ants had begun to make their appearance; I immediately thought of my experiment, and getting a quantity of sugar, I sprinkled it over their nests, and retiring a few paces, I soon perceived the red ants come in numbers to the spot, every one regularly running to white ant, and after a little battling (for the latter have stings also), carry every one of them off triumphantly to their dens, where I have no doubt they had a plentiful feast, on the bodies of their various slaughtered foes. It was curious to observe that the red ants never touched the sugar, but rather preferred the white ants to it. By this experiment, I think, Sir, a very useful discovery may have been made, and that merely by sprinkling a little sugar over the haunts of these ravaging and destructive insects they may easily be got rid of.

Cockroaches.—These are very destructive to papers, corks of bottles, and many other articles; the best method of getting rid of these insects, is by spreading a large dish very completely and pretty thickly over, with bird lime, and then sprinkling it with sugar and some sweet smelling perfume, an essence of rose, of which they are particularly fond, and will be attracted by it; and on their getting on the bird lime for the purpose of obtaining the sugar, they will find themselves entangled and unable to extricate themselves from it,—and thus in a few days any place may be quite cleared of these disagreeable animals.

Red and Black Ants.—To prevent these animals getting into sugar and other sweets, the long known practice of immersing the vessel in which they are contained in water is among the best, or anointing the feet or bottom of the vessel with tar or lamp oil, near which the ants will not approach; but if they are required to be destroyed in *toto*, a little corrosive sublimate intimately mixed with sugar and laid out for them to eat, proves a mortal poison to them, and is a most effectual way of destroying them.

Bugs and Worms.—An eminent Physician has discovered, that by rubbing wood with a solution of vitriol, insects and bugs are prevented from harbouring therein; when the strength of this remedy is required to be increased, there need only be boiled some coloquintida apples in water, in which, after water, vitriol is dissolved, and the bedstead, with the wood about them and the wainscoting being anointed with the liquor, will be ever after clear of worms or bugs. The wall may be likewise rubbed with the composition, and some of it may be dropped into the holes where these insects are suspected to be harboured. As to the walls, they require only to be washed over with the vitriol water.

It would not be amiss, from this, to make an experiment to ascertain how far wood rubbed with corrosive sublimate, blue vitriol, and other mineral poisons, would withstand the attacks of the white ant.

Another method recommended for destroying bugs is—to take of the highest rectified spirits of wine, half a pint: new distilled oil, or spirits of turpentine, half a pint; and mix them together; and break into it, in small bits, half an ounce of camphor, which will dissolve it in a few minutes; shake them well together, and with a sponge, or a brush, dipped in some of it, wet very well the bed or furniture wherein these vermin harbour and breed, and it will infallibly kill and destroy both them and their nits, although they swarm ever so much.—But then the bed or furniture must be well and thoroughly wetted with it (the dust upon them being first brushed and shook off), by which means it will neither stain soil, nor in the least hurt the finest silk, or damask bed. The bed or furniture should previously be washed with boiling water.

Flies.—To destroy them, the following method is taken from an old Receipt Book. Most of the fly waters, and other preparations commonly sold for the destruction of flies, are variously disguised poisons, dangerous and even fatal to the human species; such as solutions of mercury, arsenic, &c. mixed with honey or syrup. The following Preparation, however, without endangering the lives of children, or other incautious persons, is not less fatal to flies than even a solution of arsenic. Dissolve two drams of the extract of quassia, in half a pint of boiling water, and adding a little sugar or syrup, pour the mixture on plates—to this enticing food the flies are extremely partial, and it never fails to destroy them.

Rats and Mice.—The following curious methods are given to destroy these animals. A good method would be to feed them regularly two or three weeks in any apartment which they infest. The hole, by which they enter, being first fitted with a sliding door, to which a long string may be added—any apartment might thus be turned into a large rat trap.

Another method of getting rid of rats is to lay bird lime in their haunts; for though they are dirty enough in other respects, yet being very anxious as to their fur, if it is but daubed with this stuff, it is so troublesome to them, that they will even scratch their skins from off their own backs to get it off, and will never abide in the place where they have suffered in this manner.

A few years ago, the corn mill at Glossop in England was very much infested with rats. A quantity of barley, which lay on the chamber floor, was hourly visited by some of them. The miller, one day going to drive them away as usual, happened to catch one of them under his hat, which he killed; he then singed all the hair off its body, &c. until its skin, tail, and legs became stiff by the operation. In this condition he set it upon its feet, by the side of a heap of barley where it stood with pricked-up ears and tail for some time, after this no rat dared to come near it, and in a short space of time the mill was cleared of those depredators, and has continued so ever since.

Snakes and Scorpions.—The former of these reptiles, of all the class are by far the most to be dreaded by man, and as we are acquainted with no means of getting entirely rid of them, we must avoid them in the best manner we can; however, much may be done by keeping grounds clear of weed and long grass, clearing away the bottom of hedges, removing nests of white ants, to which snakes are very partial, removing or not allowing collections of timber near the house, encouraging the abode of the mangouche about the premises, &c.

Scorpions.—These commonly harbour about and under boxes, old papers and books, mud walls, old timber, all of which should be occasionally examined and cleared of their nests and young. Green lizards attack scorpions eagerly. As we are not acquainted with any radical means of getting rid of these reptiles, we must endeavour to obviate the fatal tendency of their attack as much as lies in our power. Perhaps it may be a matter of surprise, that no specific has yet been discovered for the cure of the bite of a snake; as we know that nature in her bounty, has provided an antidote for every evil; and it is well known, that the mangouche, the natural enemy of the snake, attacks these animals with impunity, by having recourse to a certain antidote of vegetable production, which is to be found every where and is always at hand for their use; it however may be a matter of uncertainty if the same vegetable production taken by an human subject would produce the same effect, of counteracting the baneful effects of snake poison, as it does in the mangouche; as we are in possession of many substances that produce very different effects on animals of different creations; exemplifying the saying, that what is meat to one, is poison to another; however, whatever, may be our ignorance concerning a knowledge of the real specific for snake poisons, I shall endeavour to give such information regarding the preventing the deleterious effects of the bites of these dangerous animals, as we are at present acquainted with.

The chemical analysis of the poisons of snakes and other venomous animals has discovered them to be of an acid nature, and from this knowledge, remedies of an alkaline description have been recommended to correct and obviate by decomposition their effects so virulent and so incompatible to the constitution of the animal economy. Tontana, an Italian chemist, who sacrificed many hundred vipers to his experiment, found the poison of a viper to be of a gummy nature, and to resemble in a great measure a solution of gum arabic, to be of a yellow colour, to have no taste, and when applied to the tongue to produce a numbness.

In the event of a person being bitten by a snake, no time should be lost in applying the proper remedies. The indications of cure should be three.

1st. In preventing the poison entering into the constitution of the body. 2d. The withdrawing or destroying the poison in the wound. 3d. The counteracting its baneful effects when it has entered the system. The first of these is to be effected by tying a very tight ligature or garter twisted with a stick above the wound about or 6 inches or over the first joint of the limbs—by these means the poisonous liquid may be prevented entering the circulation.

The 2d indication, is to be observed by applying topical remedies to the wound occasioned by the bite, either by the application of one's own mouth, or that of an assistant, for the purpose of withdrawing by strong suction as much of the poison from the wound as can be effected, and which will do no injury, either to the mouth or stomach of the person if swallowed, after which eau-de-luce, nitric or sulphuric acid, water of ammonia, or sal volatile, should be dropped into the wound as freely as possible, and washed as completely out with it as can be accomplished.

The 3d indication is to be effected by exhibiting internally a tea spoon full of eau-de-luce, water of ammonia, or sal volatile, in half a glass of cold water every 5 minutes, exciting a strong and artificial stimulus by these remedies, and endeavouring to remove the languor and lethargy that immediately succeeds the bite, the rubbing harshly on the temples and nostrils, employing bleeding, electricity, occasionally brandy both externally and internally, frictions of salt, heat, and blankets, and all those exciting means should be employed, until the patient recovers or until no further hopes are entertained of his recovery; the great object of these applications are to support such an energy in the *vis-vite* or power of life, until the

constitution, either by its own effects has overcome the effects of the virtue of the imbibed poison, or that by means of the remedies exhibited they may conjoin with it in the blood and render it by decomposition either inert or harmless. In leaving off the remedies that have been recommended, a gradual diminution of them should always take place as they are apt to occasion by their effects a considerable degree of debility.

The following is a cure given by an intelligent gentleman of this Presidency with effect, for scorpion stings; and I should think is equally applicable to snake bites.

Take a pinch of salt of hartshorn and put it on the bite, then drop on a few drops of nitric acid, which may be renewed in a few minutes if it does not succeed in relieving pain.

The well known application of a certain species of Stones of the bites of scorpions and other venomous insects has been long in use among natives of the country, and with much effect, although Mr. John Davy, of Ceylon, seems to deny any virtues to them—These stones appear to be of a woody and spongy nature, and when applied to the liquor of animal poison, absorb and imbibe it with avidity from the wounds, and which again is easily separated from it by immersion in water, in the state of greenish thick fluid, mixed with a portion of blood. It is not to be denied, that this chemico-mechanical effect of these stones, effects very remarkable and instantaneous cures, and is a remedy not at all to be despised, but which should be in every one's possession, either for their own use or for the relief of their domestics, and is to be preferred to their having recourse to the incantations and ceremonies of an old and wily Moorman, or some asperannuated Sepoy performed with an old slipper, and whose frequent failures never deter them from having implicit faith and recourse to so useless a remedy, often with much danger, as scorpion bites are sometimes known to have been fatal, especially if they proceed from the large black kind to be met with in the jungles.

Mosquitoes.—Altho' the last, these are not the least of the plagues of India. These insects are, as we all have found, particularly troublesome to new comers; and whether it is, that their blood is sweeter, and contains less of the salt than those long resident in the country, is hard to say, but it is known that their bites, if numerous, produce on the former a fever sometimes as severe as that of the measles, and it is in this manner we are told, that former Kings of India used to put to death their Nobles. Long as the world has been infested with these pests, it is a matter of surprise, that there is not a popular remedy for curing or assuaging the effect of their bites. The best method, however, we are at present acquainted with, is, the anointing the parts with almond oil or cold cream, or even cooling them frequently with a wet towel, often procures great alleviation of the intolerable pain. If there should be much swelling or inflammation, bathing the place with gourd water is the best remedy, and if sores or excoriations should appear, some cooling saturnine ointment should be employed, and the part gently anointed with it.

To remove these troublesome animals from an apartment, perhaps the best method would be to employ that which is practised for catching flies in England; namely, a piece of straw or wicker work hung in the middle of a room, from the ceiling, anointed with bird-lime, having a piece of woollen cloth suspended over it, to attract the mosquitoes—the cloth itself might also be daubed over with the lime; this will prove an effectual way of destroying numbers of them.

Mr. Editor, I hope you will excuse the unusual length of this communication, which I did not expect to have been half so extended, but the subject is varied, and if it prove of service to any of your numerous readers, it will be to me a sufficient recompense for my trouble.

V. D. September 24, 1819.

W. B.

Order of the Garter

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,
A few days since I happened to discover the following lines upon the well known subject of the origin of the Order of the Garter, on an old torn leaf. They are certainly neat and concise, conveying an excellent admonition to the Ladies of the tea-table; and you may possibly think them worthy a corner in your Journal.

Singapore, Sept. 15, 1819.

E. J.

Will the ladies permit me to offer before 'em,
A story well known and of perfect decorum.
When Salisbury's fam'd Countess was dancing with glee,
The stocking's security fell from her knee,
Rival beauties and couriers (they could not do less)
Kindly pitied the fair, and enjoy'd her distress,
Allusions and hints, sneers and whispers went round,
And the trifle was scouted, and left on the ground;
But Edward the brave, with true soldier-like spirit,
Cries—the Garter is mine, tis the Order of Merit.
The first Knights of my Court shall be happy to wear,
(Proud distinction) the Garter that fell from the fair:
Whilst in letters of gold, ('tis your monarch's high will)
Shall these words be inscrib'd—'Tis to him who thinks ill,
Fair Ladies! whenever you wish to impeach
Beauty, virtue, and excellence out of your reach,
"I'll to her who thinks ill," be the motto of each.

Privilege of Challenge.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
I have perused the Letters which have appeared in your Journal, under the signatures of AN OFFICER, and HIRTIUS, on the subject of a Prisoner's having the Privilege of Challenge at Regimental Courts Martial, and notwithstanding HIRTIUS declares, that it has been decided by the highest Military Authority in this Country, that the Prisoner has no such privilege, I must suppose that he is misinformed, particularly when I advert to the Orders which were issued by the Commander in Chief, on the occasion of his directing the Proceedings of all Courts Martial to be submitted to the General Officer of the Division. These Orders commence thus:—

"The Most Noble the Commander in Chief, considering it of essential importance to the discipline and best interests of the Army, that the Proceedings of Regimental and other Courts Martial inferior to general ones, should be conducted with the utmost regularity and decorum, and with the strictest adherence to a legal form and to the Laws of evidence."

Now, Sir, I wish to know what we are to consider "the strictest legal form." A custom which HIRTIUS declares to be law, because it has been a custom for a Century;—or the law itself, as laid down by every writer on Military Law, and as acted upon at every General Court Martial.

I confess I see no reason why Regimental Courts Martial should not be conducted in the same manner as General ones, nor can I see any good objection to the Prisoner having the Privilege of Challenge.

AN OFFICER, and HIRTIUS, seem to have viewed the Challenge, as if it were peremptory; and if it were, then there would be good grounds for objecting to it. But as that I believe is not the case, and as the Prisoner has only the privilege of stating to the Court, the objection he may have to any of the Members, and as the Court itself decides upon the validity of it; surely, nothing but good can result from it. The Prisoner's objection and the Court's decision, are entered upon the Proceedings, consequently subject to the consideration of the Commanding Officer. If the Court consider the Prisoner's objection, frivolous, the Trial goes on; if they think it well founded, it is admitted, and a new Member is appointed; and surely, HIRTIUS would not wish a Member to sit on a Court Martial, against whom the Court itself thought there was a just objection.

If HIRTIUS belongs to a Native Corps, I think he will allow, that sometimes a just cause of Challenge might be preferred. There is not that distinction between the Native Officers and Men, that exists in European Corps, and private animosities do sometimes prevail; and as I can see nothing but good which can result from it, I earnestly hope the Privilege of Challenge will continue in the Corps to which I belong.

G.—

New Phrase.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
I request to know through the medium of your Journal, if any of your numerous Readers can give me the true derivation of the word *Pleuchetty*. I know not even, Mr. Editor, to what language the above word belongs; or whether I have spelt it rightly—it has lately crept in amongst the Fashionables, and is understood as a cant term for *Flirting*, and to use any other word now than *Pleuchetty*, is considered vulgar by knowing ones:

For that's the word now all the go,
'Tis exquisite and pretty;
Flirting, a word excessive low;
Gives place to Miss Pleuchetty

Your's, Dear Sir,

FLIRT.

Calcutta, 14th October, 1819.

Coroner's Arrests.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
A Subscriber would be glad to know from some of your intelligent Correspondents, if there exists any legal authority to sanction the forcible seizure of His Majesty's subjects by the Coroner of Calcutta, when in pursuit of their business, greatly to their inconvenience, and frequently their loss, (of time if nothing else), in defiance to all remonstrance whatever. I could name several instances to shew the evil tendency of such an arbitrary proceeding; but that it would be taking up too much of your valuable space, and that there is hardly a person in Calcutta, who could not bear testimony to the fact I complain of.

Contrast the fact of a Coroner's Constable seizing you in the streets of Calcutta, and giving you in charge of a Soldier, to be conducted not unfrequently three and four miles out of Town,—with such an Officer attempting the same thing at home, even in one of the most obscure villages: the result is easily anticipated, and needs no comment.

I remain, your's &c.

K. M. P.

Calcutta, October 12, 1819.

Increase of Officers.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
The subject of Brevet has been admirably handled by your Military Correspondents of both Schools, and with a courtesy highly creditable. I confess myself cordially in favor of the arguments of the Old School; but it is time to advert to some most dangerous propositions respecting this Army, which have appeared in a Weekly Paper, as well as in the Letter of A FRIEND TO THE ARMY, which it may be lamented were ever committed to print.

The possible consequence of all such propositions ought surely to be well weighed, ere made publick; especially thro' the medium of the Government Gazette. It would otherwise be amusing to observe the rage for altering the System of our Army, and so long as the main fabric is left unshaken, whatever might tend fairly to improve or embellish it, would be praise-worthy. The mischief is, our new Military Architects are so much in love with their own conceits, nothing short of its entire demolition will suffice. It is plain in their estimation, that the original founders, and all who have followed them up to the present enlightened period, were a set of visionaries.

Thus A FRIEND TO THE ARMY, very gravely insists on the folly of our system of Native Courts Martial, which he votes should be abolished, and European Courts Martial substituted for the Trial of our Native Soldiery in their room; damning at once, both the integrity and capacity of our Native Officers for such a trust.

Again, with an air of equal sagacity, it is proposed by a Writer in the Government Gazette, to reform the whole of our Native Infantry, and why? to exalt himself and brother Officers at the expence and to the sacrifice of a large body of our faithful unoffending companions in arms, who have fought and bled with us side by side. Yes, and ever solicitously anxious for their Officers' safety, have borne many of us wounded off the field of battle, unmindful of their own lives. The very instruments of our victories and of our fame!

For obvious reasons, it is in common-prudence advisable to avoid as much as possible describing the victims of this Writer's scheme. Suffice it that, of one class there would be 20; and of another 100; of a third 120; a fourth 600; a fifth 600; and a sixth 240; besides a sad number of minor unfortunates, whom this Writer would consign for a length of time, quite indefinite, at best to a supernumerary list, and that state he has so pathetically described in the case of his European brother Officer's helpless, hopeless, brokenness of heart, deserving surely, in mere humanity, some share of commiseration as well as them. Is he aware what the possible effects might be of such a rumour on the minds of men, thus in all its grades shut out from promotion?

By what mischievous ingenuity this Writer can have devised a scheme so big with oppression, is not easy to conceive; but that to produce a vile unmanageable machine imperfect in all its parts, the delightful activity and perfect efficiency of our Army's present mechanism should be sacrificed, and the body brought to feed on its own vitality, is a proposal monstrous beyond compare.

This Writer however professes to enter for the State, but the State cannot be served by the publication of schemes, that must estrange the affections by exciting the fears, and alarming the confidence of her Native Soldiery, every man of whom enters the service with the glowing ambition, and fond hope of promotion. A becoming respect for the fostering care they have always evinced, would have suggested the probability, that Our Honorable Masters will authorise that augmentation of the Army, which they must know, as well as himself, must keep pace with the extension of our territory; but he may rest assured, not one of that Honorable body would tolerate a scheme so truly obnoxious and selfish, even to save Two Lacs of Rupees.

The addition of 1 Lieutenant Colonel and 1 Major to each Battalion, would doubtless relieve very materially the tardiness of promotion in this Army, by doubling the chances of vacancies in those ranks, and we may reasonably hope, that Our Honorable Masters are aware of the policy as well as justice of granting this boon from the resources of the State. The nature of this service, constantly engaged in actual or prepared warfare, requires it must be confessed, a regular succession of active Field Officers to lead its Battalions. But the military and physical defects of this Writer's scheme, are as obviously unnatural and strained as are its moral defects. If he is an Officer, and has ever been on an actual service engaged with an enemy front to front in the field, how can he pretend to say there is no objection to three deep? he ought to know it is not practicable with Sepoys, and it may be doubted, if practicable with any troops. Dundas is no authority for more than drill, and some good evolutions; and even there, no Adjutant or other Parade Martinet, will deny the loose floating effects of three ranks, though on a bowling green. What must be the case over the irregularities of untrodden and unseen ground in the rage of battle? Why the most lamentable confusion, and the loss of fire by one-third of the Platoons or Divisions, owing to the incapacity of the three ranks to locking up close enough. Even with two ranks, file firing is all you can produce with any precision in real action. Dundas is a very good book for the uniformity of practice in the King's and Company's Troops; but before Dundas was, we had Iron-side, and the Company's Officers have no occasion for Dundas to comprehend the best method for good fighting, nor yet of good manoeuvres.

Now if such bodies be thus proved too unwieldy for field engagements, and I must be permitted to doubt that person ever having seen one, who shall deny or attempt to reject the reasons above adduced for so stamping them, the Companies are no less objectionable with regard to all the varieties of duty which the peculiarities and local circumstances of this service over an immense tract of country demand.

How, I desire to know are these 40 Regiments, alias Battalions, to occupy the posts and stations of the present 60 Battalions. They are not susceptible of any such number of divisions; that is, they cannot be thrown into an equal number of completely organized, and perfectly efficient parts, as the present Regiments.

If, for instance, 2 Companies such as our present Battalions afford, of duty strength, were called for, to garrison an outpost where more was not wanted; but where less would not be sufficient, whether in men or officers, there would remain 40 privates without officers, for it must be acknowledged that the proportion of 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, and 5 naiks to 80 privates is the very lowest that can be expected to command their regularity and carry on the various duties of their stations, down to the relief of sentries.

Less than 1 havildar and 1 naik to every 12 men is very objectionable in this service, but with 16 men they would be rendered inefficient. What state then of subordination, regularity, and precision, would the case be with 20? more especially if either naik or havildar be taken sick? How then are the 40 men in excess to be provided with officers by this new scheme.

Let these detachments be multiplied into six such posts, and there will remain a body of 240 privates for one of the Regiments unofficered, consequently useless. Now let us contrast the above, with one of our present Regiments, the admirable organization of which would furnish ten such posts forthwith, and what the conclusion?

Nothing, Sir, be assured, can change the present organization of the Native part of our Sepoy Corps for the better, for nothing can excel it. Pritier into ever so many details, any one of our present Battalions, and from the naik and 8, up to the subadar's command, each and all will constitute a body perfectly formed, capable of independent action. It is by means of this divisibility, that with our extreme paucity of European Officers, we are at all able to manage them.

Unquestionably, the present establishment of European Officers is too small for the responsibility expected of them; but Sir, this is an affair of the State, which attaches exclusively to the Supreme Authorities of the State. In the mean time I am forced to say, that an additional Lieutenant Colonel and Major to each Battalion, would meet the most essential of our deficiencies in European Officers. The magic of those ranks would give life and efficiency to all below them, not only by the accelerated progress of promotion, but by the addition of two more duty officers.

As I live in a remote part of the country, it must be sometime before I can expect to see this in your Journal, but if you can spare it a place, any day will equally oblige,

Sir, your most obedient servant and well-wisher,
MENTOR.

Rajputana, September 10, 1819.

Courts Martial.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
In looking over McArthur on Courts Martial, I found the following, which may probably be considered worthy of notice, as it gives the opinion of Sir Charles Morgan, Judge and Advocate General, on the Query contained in your Journal of the 16th instant.

"At Military Courts Martial, discussions have frequently taken place when collecting the opinions of the members respecting the guilt of the prisoner, and that his conviction had been determined by a bare majority of votes, whether in such case the minority are to be directed by the majority in voting for the punishment to be awarded, or if they can refuse to vote under the plea of not having found the prisoner guilty in the first instance? In 1795, a question of this nature was submitted by Colonel Drinkwater, Deputy Judge Advocate in Corsica, to the Judge Advocate General, Sir Charles Morgan, for his opinion thereon, who had no hesitation in answering, 'That such members of a Court Martial, whose votes have absolved the prisoner of the crime charged, ought not to be called upon, to award any punishment which they cannot consistent with reason or justice do. The question of punishment addresses itself to those members exclusively who have found the prisoner guilty; but it may, perhaps, not be amiss to intimate, if it should happen, that the Officers who compose the majority of the Court, and who have concurred in the conviction of the prisoner, should differ in sentiment with respect to the degree of punishment. In such case the prisoner ought to have the benefit of a presumptive opinion of those members who have absolved him, thrown into the scale with the votes of those who incline to the lesser punishment; for otherwise the prisoner would be put in a worse situation than if those members had deemed him in some degree culpable.'* This is consonant to equity, and conformable to the practice which has invariably prevailed."

Your Obedient Servant,

P—

On the Junna, 30th September, 1819.

* McArthur, Vol. 2nd, page 313-14.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Communications are received, and will duly appear in the order of their precedence. We prefer not naming them before they are published, and if they are occasionally delayed for want of room, our Contributors will rely, we hope, on our strict impartiality as to priority of claim.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Midnapore, on the 14th instant, at his father's house, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Lieutenant Vanrenen of Artillery, to Harriet Catherine, eldest Daughter of Admiral Donald Campbell, Royal Navy.

At the same place, Lieutenant C. Griffiths, of the 18th Regiment, Native Infantry, to Anna Grace, second daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Vanrenen, Commanding the Station.

At Secunderabad, on the 21st ultimo, by the Reverend H. Harper, Captain Joseph Webberall, of H. M. Royal Scots, to Almeria Laura; and Captain Frederick Larkins Doveton, of the 3d Madras Light Cavalry, to Emilia Sophia, twin Daughters of Charles Thomas Grant, Esq. Pay Master of H. M. Royal Scots, and Nieces of the late Lord Viscount Falkland.

BIRTHS.

At Chouringhee, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Col. J. A. Paul Macgregor, Officiating Military Auditor General, of a Daughter.

On the 13th instant, at the house of Charles Trower, Esq. the Lady of Lane Magniac, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 16th instant, Mrs. Henry White, of a Son.

At Soortool, on the 12th instant, at the House of J. Cheap, Esq. the Lady of R. Creighton, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Muttra, on the 10th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Charles William Heriot, of the 4th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, of a Son and Heir.

At Cawnpore, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Henry Middleton, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 29th of August, Mrs. Rodyk of a Son.

At Colombo, on the 11th ultimo, the Lady of William Gibson, Esq. of His Majesty's Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Chowringhee, on the 10th instn., after a long illness, George Williams, Esq. aged 26, first officer of the H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville.

At Serampore, on the 15th instant, Colonel J. F. Mieselbach, aged 49 years. The deceased came out very young into the country, and following the fortunes of a Soldier, enlisted in the service of Rajah Hinnat Bahadur, of Bundelcund, a Prince, well known in the annals of Indian History.

For a period of more than eighteen years, he on more than one occasion, distinguished himself in the field, and as a reward for his gallant services, his munificent Prince raised him to the rank of a Colonel, and put him at the head of 4000 men, whom he trained and disciplined as European troops.

In the year 1803 or 4, a general war broke out in India, a British force crossed the Jumna, was joined by the Rajah and the Colonel, and thus embodied, defeated Nabob Shunshair, a powerful Marhatta, who had declared hostile intentions towards the British Government. Shortly after this period, the Rajah dying, the Colonel was taken into British pay, and continued for three or four years, and during this time was very actively employed, when a reduction having been ordered of his Brigade, he expressed an unwillingness to serve longer. However, he had his choice either to continue or go on the Peninsular Establishment, which latter he preferred on a 1000 Rupees per month.

In the year 1816, in the Nypaul war, on account of his embarrassed affairs, he tendered his services to Government which was accepted, and the Noble Marquis of Hastings ordered him to repair to Banda, in Bundelcund, which he did, and agreeable to instructions, raised a body of 1100 strong, but which he commanded a short time, as peace taking place, it was disbanded with several others, and he came down the country.

By those to whom the Colonel was intimately known, his loss will be deeply felt. His attentions to his friends were unceasing, and hospitality was his characteristic feature. In him, Serampore has lost a worthy excellent man and such was the love of the inhabitants of the place, that the Danish flag was hoisted half mast high, the sepoys paraded his melancholy residence, and saluted the corpse, the Natives and Europeans thronged from all sides of the town, and with a few heads of the Principal Danish Gentlemen, accompanied the body across the river, to Barrackpore, where it was received by Military honors by a Battalion of Sepoys with their Commander at its head, with several officers, the band playing a solemn tune thus borne to the burial Ground, it was committed to the earth, and the service being read, three volleys of musketry closed this melancholy scene.

In a word, Colonel Mieselbach was a real friend to his family, an affectionate father, and a good husband; and a wife and ten children now mourn his loss.

At Chandernagore, on the 12th instant, Mrs. Clara Guilleron, the wife of the late Mr. Laurence Guilleron, aged 80 years.

At Nursingpore, on the 23d ultimo, Sophia Charlottee, aged nearly one year, youngest Daughter of Lieutenant John Hoggan, Interpreter and Quarter-master 2d Battalion 27th Native Infantry, Nerbudda Field Force.

At Nusseerabad, on the 26th ultimo, Captain C. B. Borlase, 2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

At Chittadroog, on the 19th ultimo, Eleanor, infant Daughter of Captain J. A. Willows, 2d Battalion 16th Regiment, aged 5 weeks.

At Nagpore, on the 5th of August, Mr. Conductor Thornton.

At Dorchester, in May last, Mr. W. Frampton, aged 17 years, clerk to the Governor of the Castle, his death was occasioned by drinking too freely of small beer, when overheated by great exertion.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 14	William Miles	British	Beadle	Madras	
16	Franklin	French	Thirot	Mauritius	Sept. 1
16	Fyzel Currim	Arab	Nacoda	Junda	
16	Mary	British	W. Beagle	Penang	Sept. 8
18	Macauly	Arab	Nacoda	Muscat	Sept. 2

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

(None)

MADRAS ARRIVALS

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 20	Aurora	British	Percy Earl	Calcutta	Sept. 2
21	Clelie	British	Floris	Pondicherry	Sept. 20
22	Eliza	British	B. S. Woodward	Pondicherry	Sept. 20
22	Isabella	British	J. Wallis	Calcutta	
23	Dauntless	British	A. Gardner	Calcutta	
24	Bengal Merchant	British	A. Brown	Calcutta	Aug. 11
26	Elizabeth	British	W. Ostler	Massilipatam	Sept. 24
27	Ambonya	British	D. Wilson	Calcutta	Sept. 2
27	Tartar	British	H. Pendergras	Coilpatum	Sept. 20
27	Prince Regent	British	J. Richard	Calcutta	Aug. 28
28	Brothers	British	C. B. Nicol	Calcutta	Sept. 3
28	George Cruttenden	British	J. J. R. Bowman	Bencoolen	Sept. 6
28	Georgiana	British	Rodgers	Massilipatam	Sept. 25

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept. 21	Generous	British	Beaugar	Mauritius
23	Dauntless	British	A. Gardner	Trincomallie
29	Clelie	British	Floris	Pondicherry

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 18	Aurora	British	C. J. Maillard	Mocha	Sept. 3
24	Sahurt	Arab	Nacquah	Mocha	Sept. 6

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept. 18	Ketch Myra	British	J. Whiteside	Isle of France

Nautical Notices.

The following are from the Madras Gazette of the 2nd of October, received by yesterday's Dawn.

The ship Prince Regent, Captain Richards, from Calcutta the 28th ultimo, arrived in the roads on Monday.

The George Cruttenden, from Bencoolen the 6th ultimo, reached the roads on Tuesday.

There are four ship Letter Mails open at the Post Office, to be forwarded on the following ships, viz. Catherine, Blenheim, Aurora, and Isabella.

The mail by the former ship closed this afternoon, at five o'clock, and she is expected to sail tomorrow.

Passengers.

Passengers per William Miles, from England.

Mrs. J. Pattle, Mrs. C. Bayley, Madame De L'Etang, Madamoiselle De L'Etang Miss H. Bayley, Misses L. and M. Pattle, Miss Birch, Miss L. Birch Miss Ford Miss Ridge, Major Ridge, 4th Native Cavalry, Mr. E. S. Wade, Cadet of Artillery, Messrs. J. Brooke and Wm. Ellis, Cadets of Infantry, Messrs. J. A. Campbell, D. Campbell, E. M. Richards and Johnson, Masters C. and E. Ridge.

From Madras.

Madame Des Cassayes, Miss Abbott, George Garrow, Esq. Madras Civil Service.

Passengers per Franklin, from Mauritius.

Captain Gueseneck, Mariner.

Passenger arrived at Madras, on the Prince Regent

Lieut. Robinson, H. M. 22nd Light Dragoons.

On the George Cruttenden.

Mr. George Ricketts and family, and Mr. J. Nicholson.

Passengers on the Catherine, from Madras to England.

Lady Gordon, Mr. Dalzele, Captain Patterson, Captain Sanderson, Captain Page, Lieutenant Brown, Lieutenant Eddington, Lieutenant Harper, Lieutenant Grant, Ensign Genova.